

CHAMP CLARK-PERHAPS NEXT PRESIDENT

Some of the Ideas of This Stalwart
Missouri Framer Who Deposed
"Uncle Joe" as Speaker of
the House

Champ Clark is the next Democratic candidate for President of the United States, in the opinion of not a few of the politically wise. He has just passed triumphantly through a hot period as Speaker of the House during the extra session, and although the honors of the tariff revision fight fell to Representative Underwood, it was Clark who planned many of the strategic moves made by the Bourbons.

There are many Democrats in Hawaii, and some of the local people who go to Washington know Clark and think he is a natural leader. His public life is an open book, but little is known of his private life. This, however, shows him in some of his most delightful moments.

A recent interviewer found Clark in a confidential mood, willing to discuss all sorts of things. The interviewer tells about it as follows:



MRS. CHAMP CLARK
Plain but All Womanly.

"The trust magnates care nothing whatever for any fines which have been, or will be, imposed. They can turn right around and shift a fine from their own shoulders to the shoulders of the consumers by a little raise in prices. Nothing will ever teach them any lesson of importance except to put the guilty into prison."

He shut his lips together tightly, and, while they are not especially thin lips, he can shut them tight enough to make them seem extremely thin. At such times Champ Clark's mouth seems very stern—almost implacable. "There is a light in his eyes and a sweetness in his smile, amounting on most occasions almost to benevolence, which indicate at once that he can be a very faithful friend. But when he shows his lips together, as did now, one cannot doubt a moment that he could be a very bitter enemy. But he mentioned no specific trust magnate whom he especially wished to see behind the bars."

Mr. Clark said no more about the tariff and the cost of living for the moment, although, as will be found later on, he returned to the subject.

An interruption.
This, however, is as good a place as any to interrupt his quoted utterances in order that something may be said about the man himself, for we were very freely interrupted at this moment by a small boy galloping in, imitating cavalry. He was the son of Champ Clark's able secretary, Bassford. The boy evidently thinks the office of the man who will be Speaker and the man who may be President in the Capitol of the United States a fine playground, for he is a frequent caller there, and is never

professional men in their offices, the sort of episode which was quite new, I fancy, to the office of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. But it did not rasp Champ Clark's nerves. He loves children with a devotion, which is absolutely touching, and his face took upon itself such an expression of complete benevolence and understanding as he watched the child at play as I have never seen surpassed.

He rose to greet the youngster, and while he stood smiling down at him some of the really great men of his party entered and began a hurried, confidential consultation with him. He talked with them, but he kept his eyes mostly on the baby boy, while it was plain enough that his grown callers were wincing at the youngster's antics. He did not tell the lad to stop stabbing things with that tin sword. Once or twice, when he galloped charmingly.

When the boy had tired himself, and all the visitors except myself and my stenographer had gone, Mr. Clark went into the little room which is his private office. It is at one side of the larger room in which his secretary sits and to which visitors are first admitted. There Mr. Speaker-elect Clark received a definite call from the young man—received it very suddenly and unexpectedly and vehemently. The boy literally assailed him, joyously and unafraid. Clark caught him in his arms.

"So you're a soldier, are you?"

"Yeth."



MISS GENEVIEVE CLARK
The Only Daughter.

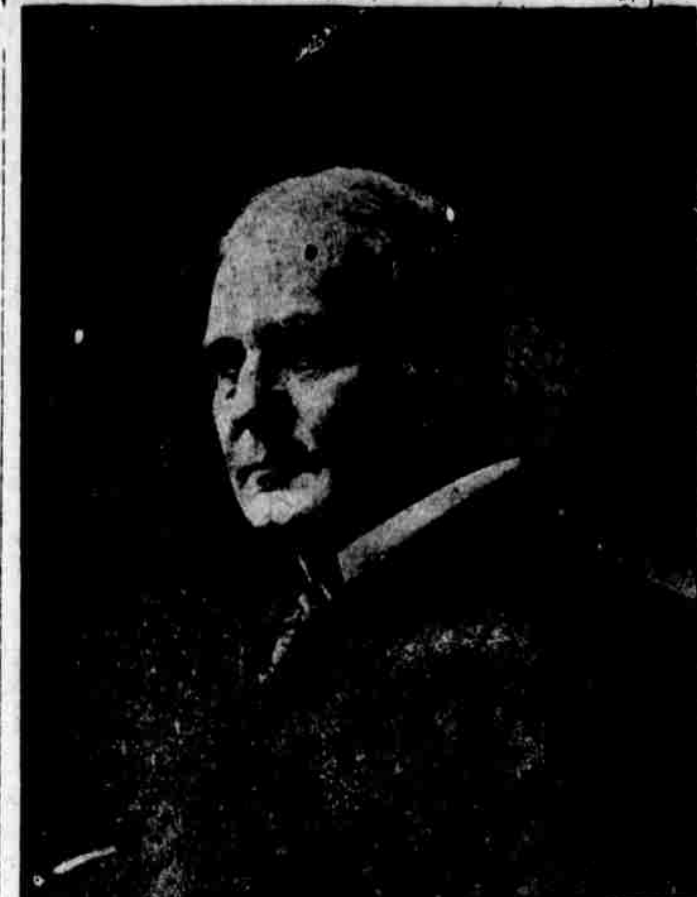
"Well, here's a quarter for the commissary department."

I have never seen a finer smile than that with which he gave young loped by, Clark touched him, gently, Bassford this money for supplies.

Loves All Children.
He loves all children, and in connection with this love for children I shall tell now for the first time in print, a little anecdote which illustrates its strength and also the man's steadfastness to resolution.

Many, many years ago his oldest child, a baby boy, was playing on his lap while he was smoking a cigar. The little one-year-old was burned by the cigar end. Indignant with himself, Clark threw the cigar from him, declaring that he would never smoke again. He never has.

This baby died just after his third birthday, and Clark himself nearly



From THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

CHAMP CLARK

"Never a day passes during the course of which I do not think of our poor baby."

That baby boy has now been gone almost a quarter of a century, yet every day he thinks of him! No man was ever more devoted to his children, and his love for them is big enough to take in also every other little child he comes in contact with.

After the boy had left us once more quite alone, my mind went back to the matter of the increased cost of living.

"James J. Hill," I suggested, "says that the American people are extravagant. He says they have gone mad with spending."

"The increase of wages has not kept pace with the increased cost of living," Mr. Clark replied, "and this is most unfortunate. Wages have increased three times as fast as wages have increased. One of two things must happen—either the increase of wages must keep pace with the increased cost of living, or the cost of living must be reduced so as to be in harmony with wages. Otherwise the condition of the wage-earner must get worse and worse, and the scale of living must degenerate."

"I have no doubt that my good friend, Mr. Hill, is correct, to some extent, when he charges that the American people are extravagant. I think that he is one of the greatest men in America, and I set great store by his opinion upon any subject which he has studied. I have no doubt that the American people are the most extravagant people on the face of the earth, but their extravagance does not account for the condition in which the masses of the people find themselves; for it is extremely difficult for the average head of a family who is not extravagant to keep his head above water."

Real Extravagance.

"Of course, Americans who are extravagant are extravagant upon the principle of 'come easy, go easy.' The average head of a family in the United States earns only about \$400 annually.



BENNETT CLARK
The Promising Son.

and with rents and everything else going up faster than his wages are he cannot be very extravagant, however, and his prospects in life are not very alluring. The two things which Congress can and should do to help him out of this situation are to cut down the tariff, on the necessities of life and to insist that the anti-trust laws be enforced."

"Can these things be accomplished without a tremendous business cataclysm?" I inquired.



The Old Stone House Where Clark Used to Live.

CRUISER MARYLAND TO MEET TAFT AT 'FRISCO

MADE ISLAND, Aug. 25.—The cruiser Maryland will go to San Francisco bay October 8, to be present while President Taft is participating in the ground-breaking exercises for the Panama-Pacific exposition.

President Taft may visit Vallejo, according to a letter received by Secretary Madison of the Merchants' association from Taft's secretary today.

The letter said that the President was pleased to receive the invitation and that Mare Island may be included in his itinerary.

When the cruiser depart from Mare Island a large force of mechanics in the hull department will be put to work on the gunboat Alert, as a number of changes are to be made on the craft. The work will be rushed and includes the installation of a motor generator and lifting apparatus capable of holding the Grampus and Pike on deck in case of accident.

Repairs on the tug Vigilant and lightship No. 83 were completed by the yard mechanics today.

The transport Thomas will leave the yard drydock the first week in September.

2185 editorial rooms—2256 business offices. These are the telephone numbers of the Bulletin.

TAFT'S SPEECH LAUNCHES FIGHT

President's Denunciation of Insurgents Makes Decided Breach.

ALL BUT RADICALS CONDEMN HIS ACTION

Sympathizers Say Defeat Is Better Than Compromise—Campaign Is Already On In Earnest.

BY C. S. ALBERT.

(Special Bulletin Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The breach in the Republican party, which has been gradually widening ever since Senator La Follette entered the Upper Branch of Congress and became a Progressive, has now been materially enlarged and rendered more dangerous. President Taft's speech at Hamilton, Mass., in which he attacked the Republican insurgents and Democrats, has laid the foundation for the most bitter struggle the Republican party has known for years. His assault came as a complete surprise. It was expected he would continue his policy of neutrality and permit the insurgents to maintain their own position. Instead, he declared they were beyond the party pale and should be destroyed. No medium ground is now left and the fight must continue.

Nearly all leading Republicans sharply criticize the President for beginning a war with the Progressives on the eve of a National election. A few of the more radical approve the course, saying it is better to be defeated than compromised with the insurgents.

The Progressives have already opened headquarters in this city. W. L. Houser, formerly Secretary of State of Wisconsin, and a La Follette lieutenant, is in charge of the Bureau. Merrill McCormick, part owner of the Chicago Tribune, is his assistant. A propaganda of education will at once be made effective. Literature will be sent out broadcast. Speakers will be detailed to all the close States. The chief purpose of the movement is to prevent the renomination of Mr. Taft. Although Senator La Follette is now the candidate of the Progressives for the nomination a dark horse will be accepted as a compromise when the time comes, if there is any hope of winning.

Progressive Strength.

The Progressives will fight to obtain actual delegates in these States: Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, California, Washington, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon and Iowa. Aggressive fights will also be made in Indiana, Illinois, Wyoming and Nevada. If the Progressives cannot achieve the defeat of President Taft for re-nomination there is a suggestion they will bolt the ticket to a sufficient extent to throw these indicated States into the Democratic column, thereby preventing the Republicans from continuing Mr. Taft in office. It seems certain this will be done if the prevailing bitter feeling develops as indicated.

Speaker Champ Clark, in replying to President Taft's criticism of the Democrats, accused him of ingratitude. He said the Canadian reciprocity agreement could not have been passed without their assistance and the President should not have so soon forgotten the fact. He also threatened to prevent future appropriations for maintaining the Tariff Board.

Many Speeches Coming.

Senators La Follette, Clapp, Brewster and Cummins and Representatives Murdock, Norris and Lenroot are busy preparing speeches in response and will inform the people just what they think of the attitude assumed by the President.

Altogether, the family row appears to be on among the Republicans. It is self-evident somebody will be hurt before the fracas is ended. As interested spectators the Democrats hope to derive much benefit from the quarrel. They hope to not only retain control of the House but in addition secure the Presidency and Senate.

WATERTOWN HAS SCHOOL NOW

The matter of the Watertown school has been settled. Walter P. Dillingham of the Hawaiian Dredging company placing the old building at the disposal of the school authorities. Mrs. Hayward will open there on Monday taking as many pupils as she can.

During the coming week, the dredging company will start to erect a new school house with two rooms and a lawn to. This will be rented by the supervisors and all the children accommodated. Mrs. Lowden will be the other teacher.

ROOSEVELT IS CHANGED MAN, SAYS REPORT; GROWING OLD FAST

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 21.—According to the New York Press, a man who has known Theodore Roosevelt intimately for many years, but who, through absence abroad, had not seen him for twelve months, went to call on the colonel the other day. While he was talking to Roosevelt and afterward he could think of little but the portentous physical change that had taken place in the Roosevelt of today as compared to the man he had last seen a year ago.

In place of the ruddy face, with its expression of enormous vigor, and the erect body, that was as forceful as the square jaw, he saw a face heavily marked with deep lines, hollows under the eyes and almost bloodless.

The shoulders were bent and there was an air of lassitude about the whole personality of the colonel that was as striking and as shocking to the caller as were the physical changes.

Resting injury to Colonel.

It made him think of the old, old query, "Is resting rusting?" which he had heard many times of late in club corners and in circles where politicians and others gather. And the cause for the inquiry has been, in many instances, the comparatively passive attitude which Colonel Roosevelt has assumed toward large pending public questions. Also the singular significant manner in which he has turned aside from participation, not merely in matters of national politics, but of former personal activities.

There are no conferences as there were a year ago. The White House is at Washington or at Beverly and even the home of the Republican State committee of New York is in this city permanently, with not even a summer habitation at Oyster Bay. And this may not be that either the people or the politicians have changed, for volatile though they may be, they are not ungrateful, but that the colonel, in their judgment, has changed.

Whether it is that he has turned away from the plow and wants to rest in the shade of the work he has done or that his tremendous activities in the busiest life this country has seen in a generation, if not in a century, no one may say, but his closest intimates and his warmest friends profess to feel a change.

It may be that they fail to make the reasonable allowance that necessarily exists between the presidential chair and the chair of an editor or the desk of a thinker, or it may be that Colonel Roosevelt himself realizes the difference there is between the actual executor of the laws and the mere general counselor of the people.

Change in Mental Attitude.

There are many friends who have commented on the sudden calm into which a life so strenuous as his has fallen. There are some who profess to see signs of fatigue in a body that seemed as sound as an oak matured— an oak, the knots on which, brought

on by stress of contest, served only to emphasize his own transcendent vigor. The deep lines that have begun to furrow his face, the hollows under the hard worked eyes, the shoulders rounding from the burdens imposed on them—all these might be accounted for, but there are other changes which suggest possibly a desire for leisure or a disgust at conditions that do not appeal to him.

There is lacking the breezy buoyancy and the once ever-present predilection for tilting with an adversary that once was such a dominant characteristic in his personality.

Refuses to Make Speeches.

It was only a short while ago that in a letter declining to speak at Springfield, Ill., Mr. Roosevelt added, unnecessarily and with a petulance that was foreign to him, that he did not propose to make any more speeches this year. Even when all the onerous duties of the chief magistracy rested upon him he was ever ready to meet the public. But this year he seeks quiet.

One may not assume he is sinking or that he is waiting for a condition either in his party or in public affairs that will sound a call for him. That would not accord with his record, and so the only conclusion that may be accepted is that a change has come over him and that perhaps he is beginning to realize the saying of a philosopher that "the most melancholy product of the American governmental system is an ex-president."

There has been an appreciation by his friends that his position is one singularly irksome to a man of his diversity of interests and of his record of activities. He is in that period in which leisure follows too hastily upon the heels of extraordinary industry. He may not intrude in public affairs without being misunderstood or being chastised by the people.

No Avenue to Retire.

Unlike the late President Harrison, Mr. Roosevelt has no avenue through which he may continue to work along lines the more congenial by reason of his having been president, Harrison, for example, returned to the practice of law.

It was not so with Colonel Roosevelt. He had no profession to welcome him back. His entire career had been in the public service. He got literary work to do, but literary work had been but an incident with him. So he planned for a spectacular big hunting trip which would be rounded off with a visit to the monarchs and presidents in Europe.

There was the continuance of the strenuous life. His conquest of the jungle was brilliantly executed and vividly pictured. His reception in foreign countries excelled that ever recorded to any other individual. He returned at the head of an army of correspondents and photographers, and a public reception was given him.

RECIPROCITY NOW ONLY ISSUE IN HEATED CANADIAN CAMPAIGN

TORONTO, Ont.—Though the election is more than three weeks away, the contest over the reciprocity issue in this great industrial and agricultural province has reached a point at which practically everything else has

exercised his franchise or not. This is explained by the fact that in every city in Canada, with the exception of Kingston and Ottawa (the seat of government and the home of thousands of civil employees), the tory majority is overwhelming and the city tory is one who votes for his party under every circumstance.

A new feature has been introduced into the campaign by Clifford Sifton, former minister of the interior in the Laurier government, who has taken the stump against reciprocity and is addressing meetings in various parts of Ontario. Mr. Sifton was the Liberal member from Brandon in the House of Commons just dissolved. He is also chairman of the Canadian conservation commission.

MONTREAL, Que.—Now that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has addressed half a dozen meetings in his native province of Quebec, the province which has given him his working majority in every Parliament since that of 1896, there is a distinct revival of confidence in the Liberal ranks over the outcome of reciprocity.

Everywhere the crowds which have gathered to greet the premier have been large, at all times the applause has been generous, and on each occasion Sir Wilfrid has demonstrated anew that he is still the idol of the French Canadians of his own tongue.

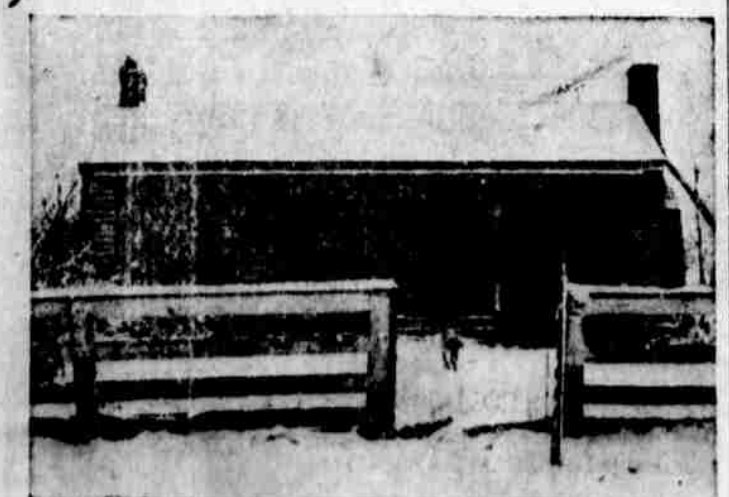
ST. JEROME, Que.—In the midst of his speech here Thursday, and just at the conclusion of an attack upon the Nationalists, in which he repudiated the statements that service in the navy would be obligatory, and that the navy bill was just another chance to gain him more honors from England, Sir Wilfrid Laurier startled his audience by announcing that if defeated in the coming election he would retire at once and forever from public life and would not head the opposition in the next Parliament.



been neglected.

R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, has completed his Ontario tour, having delivered more than 30 speeches in constituencies which were thought doubtful and will devote the balance of his time remaining to a visit to Quebec and to some speeches in the maritime provinces, where his own seat at Halifax is thought to be in jeopardy.

Premier Laurier will return to Ontario next week and deliver addresses in a number of rural constituencies, for it is the farmers' vote that both sides are after, and it is believed that the farmers will decide the fate of reciprocity. In this campaign a voter is most important if he resides in a farming community, whereas in the city nobody seems to care whether the voter



Modest Cottage Where Statesman Was Born.

chided by its ruling spirit, although his father or his mother, also often there, may on occasion warn him to be less vociferous in his sports.

Now he dashed in with a fine tin sword, with which he stabbed everything inanimate in sight. It was the kind of episode which would have rapped the nerves of most business or

died of his great grief. He said recently:

Charles Rogers, who is 95 years of age, inserted an advertisement in Chicago papers offering to exchange his residence at Lake Geneva, Wis., which he values at \$3500, for a home for five years.